

London Offices of THE BUX

All communications should be addressed to PRANE

An Agricultural Mystery. Two weeks from to-day THE SUN published a comprehensive and accurate account of the farmers' alliances, comprising the various trades unions of agriculturests which have risen into combination under different titles since the grangers first got together some years ago. By far the most interesting of these societies, as it is incomparably the most aggressive and politically pregnant, is the Alliance. In the main it appears now to be moving squarely against the otherwise excellent chances for a Democratic majority in the next Congress. Judging from the nominations now in progress where the Alliance is most active, the South, instead of the almost solid quota of Democrats from that region, will send to the next Congress a large body of Alliance representatives, independent enough of the Democratic organization to be a perpetual menace to the Democratic strength. One or two State Governments may also be reorganized through the Alliance agitation with a like degree of independence of the Democratic party; the extreme result in eight being the breaking of the Solid South in a Presidential year.

Curiously enough, there is no satisfactory explanation of a movement apparently so momentous. The Alliance's proposed Sub-Treasury bill is too ridiculous to account for any considerable flare-up in politics. Even if the Alliance were absolutely unanimous for the bill, instead of containing something of indifference or even hostility to it, it would be absurd to say that such a fantastic scheme could support and unite a serious faction. No tariff theory either can be shaped which will exactly fit the longing and ambition of these flery farmers. Theirs canno be a sort of Mugwump revolt of the great disorganized throughout the South against the established political chieftains who have acquired a traditional hold upon their districts. If any one of those gentlemen is ready to surrender and secept the Alliance certificate, he may carry his former status with him among his new colleagues and retain part or all of his greatness. A not unnatural explanation would be that the farmers, ravished with the all-conquering spirit of consolidation and excited with the notion that there is both entertainment and glory in exploiting the formidable power of a trade union, have set out to have a vast and overwhelming spree in politics, such as was dreamed of by the Knights of Labor, and until that is over the farmers are bound to have their fun, no matter on what pretext or who is hurt.

But none of these theories will satisfy any intelligent observer of this new agricultural phenomenon. Who can tell, not in meaningless sentimental generalities, but with hard and informing sense, what this battle array of farmers is here for?

The Debate on the Eight-hour Ques tion in London.

We have received a full report of the debate upon the eight-hour question which took place before a large audience in St. James's Hall, London, on July 23. The disputants were Mr. HYNDMAN and Mr. BRAD-LAUGH, respectively representing the English Socialists and the English Radicals. The former advocated, and the latter op posed, the enforcement by law of an eighthour day in all fields of labor. Neither succeeded in convincing the other, and as the meeting adjourned without a vote being taken, we may assume that the auditors departed, as they came, divided in opinion.

What gave rise to the debate was the fol-

lowing state of facts: Socialism has made a

good many converts among London workingmen, but its doctrines have not been so favorably received in England outside of the metropolitan district. This was shown by among the trade unions with regard to the eight-hour question-results which were submitted at the Trade Union Congress held at Dundee last September. Only a small proportion of the trade unionists took the trouble to vote at all upon the subfect, and of the votes recorded 39,629 were in favor of an eight-hour day and 62,883 against it. Even of those who voted for an eighthour day, about one-third declared themselves against obtaining it by act of Parliament, so that the outcome of the attempt to enlist the trade unions in favor of legislative restriction of the hours of labor was a flat failure. The London Socialists, however, impeached the accuracy of the returns, and averred that that investigation was conducted in a purposely misleading way. They challenged their opponents publicly to:discuss the eight-hour question, and the acceptance of the challenge by Mr. BRADLAUGE led to the disputation in St. James's Hall.

Mr. Hynnaan had, as we have said, to de-

fend the proposition that it is expedient to enforce by law an eight-hour day in all trades A perusal of the report of the debate will cause, we think, the reader to agree with Mr. BRADLAUGH that the Socialist champion failed to prove, first, that an eight-hour day would be a benefit to all workmen; or, secondly, that legislation is the right method of obtaining it. Mr. BRADLAUGH made two statements of fact which were undisputed by his opponent, and were, indeed, indis putable. He said that certain kinds of manufactures now carried on in England at the small profit of 8f per cent. would have to stop altogether if the labor day were out down to eight hours; and that th men now engaged in these industries would be discharged, to swell the ranks of the unemployed. He also reminded his audience of the complete failure of the attempt made by English legislators in the sixteenth cen tury to regulate by law the hours of labor From that failure he drew the lesson that law can sanction an arrangement with regard to the hours of labor, which has already been effected by voluntary agreement between employers and the employed, but that in the absence of such an agreement legislation will be inoperative.

Mr. HYNDMAN essayed to break the force of these arguments by citing the case of Victoria. It is, no doubt, true that in that colony workmen are exceptionally prosperous, while at the same time an eight-hour day is not only on the statute book, but is suforced in all trades. Had Mr. BRADLAUGH been familiar with the chapter relating to Victoria in Sir CHARLES DILKE's book, he might have retorted that the experience of the Australian colony confirms one of the principles which he had laid down, namely, that voluntary combination respecting the hours of labor must precede legislation. The law upon the subject in Victoria was not passed until long after all the trades had demanded, and the employers had accepted, an eight-hour labor day. Neither is it sale to draw any

tion of the hours of labor might have upon the well-being of workmen in England. For It is acknowledged by Sir CHARLES DILKE and others who have studied at first hand the economic situation in Victoria, that the high wages earned there by workmen under an eight-hour system are due to the protective tariff, which gives them a complete monopoly of the home market. In a free trade country like England, on the other hand, the products of an eight-hour system would be subjected to ruinous competition from similar commodities manufactured on the Continent, where men work from ten to

welve hours a day. That in some English trades men and women are overworked, and that the resultant hardship is most deplorable, nobody denies. The remedy, however, is not legislation, but such combination of the employed as will cause employers to assent to a curtailment of the hours of labor. Wherever an eight-hour day has been obtained, it has been in that way, and in that way only.

A Remarkable Defence.

Since the Rev. Mr. MACQUEARY of Ohio published his rejection of the doctrines of the resurrection of the body and the Virgin birth of Jusus, Episcopal papers have con tended that, as a matter of personal honor, he ought to retire from the Episcopal ministry. But he replies through the Southern Churchman that he has no such intention, having merely exercised the liberty of opin ion allowed him under the constitution of the Church. The grounds on which he bases this defence are so remarkable that we will quote them at length from his letter, with the emphasis of italies as he gives it:

"The Rpiscopal Church is a Protestant Church, which utterly rejects the dogmo of ecclesiastical infallibility, and oders her creeds and articles as the summaries of satired theologians, the fathers and the reform ers considered the truth. But those formulas are no m unalterable or infallible than the Constitution of the United States is. On the contrary, the sixth article is to he other articles what the article on amendments is to the Constitution. It appeals from the Church's dogm to Holy Scripture, and gives to every clergyman the righ to interpret Scripture by facts and reasons, and to offer such alterations in those dogmas as may seem to him necessary, and when he does offer such amendments no one has any more right to excommunicate him that Congress has to unseat a member for proposing an mendment to the Constitution

"The Sishop of New York seems to admit this, for he says in his letter of June 28 that 'some day the Church may choose to restate and redefine her views of our Lord's birth and resurrection. But how, I would ear-nestly ask, can she ever be prepared for such a reconstruc-tion of her formulas if all free discussion thereof be crushed by the edium threlogicum or ecclesiastical anath ema! At any rate, we who held the above epinion ciaim that they must be disproved are we can resign our ministerial commissions; but this being done, I for one am quite ready to go where Pretestant is is not asserted, and where I may be allowed to spea asionally according to the distates of may Gon-gives solence and reason."

According to this, every Episcopal clergyman has a right to think what he pleases without regard to the creeds and the Articles of Religion. As a Protestant, he is at liberty to make his own private interpretation of the Scriptures with a view to the criticism of the creed, and to do what he can to bring the Church into general agreement with him. Though he may not succeed in convincing others, he still has the right to hold his own opinions under the protection of the Protestant theory of the Church.

The sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles, to which Mr. MACQUEARY refers for his justification, is to this effect:

"Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary fo alvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, no may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the Paith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation.

This is the Protestant position distinctively. It undoubtedly implies the possibility of change in creeds as changes in the interpretation of Scripture occur, for not the greed, but the Bible, from which the creed obtains its authority over the conscience, is the final test of the faith. But a communior must construct a common creed, and any change in it must be made by the consent of the majority or by the exercise of designated ecclesiastical power. Otherwise there is no common belief to hold the members together. If every man is to make his own creed, he is a church in himself. He can believe what he

pleases, and there is no such thing as heresy Practically the great majority of Presbyterians are doing just that. They refuse to believe in the fundamental articles of their Confession of Faith. Ministers will not preach them, declaring that they are doctrines repugnant to reason and repulsive to sentiment. They demand that the objectionable doctrines shall be expunged from their creed, and that a new creed shall be constructed satisfactory to their judgment. If the revision to be made by command of the General Assembly does not suit them, and it is not likely to suit them, they will throw it aside and make a creed of their own, each man according to his individual opinions. They have the right of proposing amendments to the constitution which Mr MACQUEARY claims in the Episcopal Church and like him they will contend for the right of holding their opinions, though they be not embodied in the document by authority of the Church. If they can propose amend ments, they can keep on proposing them, no

matter how often they may be rejected. That seems to be about where Mr. MAC-QUEARY stands, and he gives us to understand that there are other Episcopal clergymen along with him. They reject the authority of the Church over their reason and consciences, and assert their right to believe and teach only that which seems to them individually to be true. In other words, they take the same position as those who stand outside of the Church altogether, refusing to allow it to furnish their belief.

If Mr. MACQUEARY ever comes to coclesi astical trial, his case will be memorable He is a radical Protestant in a Church which is restive under its official designation as Protestant.

Tolstoi Does No Harm.

The denunciation of Tolstor's " Kreutzer Sonata" as an immoral and obscene book is without reason. It is a morbid, a crazy, and an altogether revolting story; but it will work no injury to the public morals. It will excite nobody to vice, and, happily, no sane mind will be diverted by it from the natural and healthy sentiment which the pessimistic

and fanatical Russian confounds with vice. He assails marriage entered into from the sentiment of what we know as love, but he does not propose free love as a substitute. So far from that, he denounces both as un-Christian, and tells a horrible story to enforce his unnatural doctrine. If people are attracted to the book by the slily censorship of Wanamakes, expecting to find food for a depraved curiosity, they will be disappointed in what they read, for the feelings it excites are wholly unpleasant. A man might as well go to a charnel house or a dissecting

room to get vicious provocation. Tolstor is too much in earnest to degrade his purpose by uncleanly suggestions. He is coarse and brutal, but never obscene; for he believes that he holds some sort of a spiritual commission to reform the world by reducing it to barbarism and taking away the beauty and the joy of existence Such asceticism, however expressed, does not have a dangerous fascination for men, as everybody knows. Their temptations inference, from the prosperity of Victorian | do not lie in that direction, as its teaching workmen, as to the effect which the restric- is contrary to nature, and a strong revolt

against it is natural. Love will continue to be the motive for marriage, as it has been from the beginning, and marriage will remain honorable in the eyes of all men, whatever the morbid Russian pessimist may say after years have quenched the fires of his beart. Yet, as Principal Donaldson showed

some time since, the views of Tolstoi are very similar to those which were expounded by early Christian ascetles. The opposition to marriage was strong in the second and third centuries of the Christian era, and the invectives against whatever tended to make the beauty of women more alluring were many and bitter. Virginity was exalted as the high and holy state, TERTULLIAN teaching that wives were women of the second degree of modesty. "Natural grace," he says elsewhere, in speaking of women, "must be obliterated by conccalment and negligence, as being dangerous to the glances of the beholder's eyes." CLEMENT of Alexandria declares that to a woman "it brings shame to reflect of what nature she is." As a result of such teachings and so far as they were followed, domestic affection passed away, and to them Principal DONALDSON attributes "the prevalent hardness of heart" of the suceding century.

But human nature rebelled, as now it revolts against the assaults of Tolstor's morbid mind and diseased imagination. You might as well tell men to put out their eves because to see the beauty of nature is a sin. Such a preacher does no harm to society.

A Correction.

THE SUN owes a marked apology to Mr DAVID M. STONE, the editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Journal of Commerce, for a recent statement involving the New York newspapers in general from which that long and highly respected publication should have been excepted. At the same time public thanks are due to Mr. STONE for a singularly effective illustration of the difference between an honest journalist and a newspaper speak.

In the case of the Evening Post not an element of characteristic charlatenry was lacking in its treatment of the KEMMLER case. The law distinctly provided that there could be no other newspaper announcement of that tragedy than an unelaborated declaration that it was over On the day before the execution the Post issued its preliminary condemnation of any newspaper which might report the event with any of the forbidden details. On the day of the execution the Post printed what was substantially a full report. The time at which the fatal circuit was completed, the number and duration of the shocks, their effect upon the victim, and the comments of the physicians were all published. Then this was followed by a few sickly Godkinish attempts to shield such disgusting humbug by feeble and evasive raps at the conduct of the New York Times. Seeing that the Post had thus speaked into a place among the regular newspapers of the day, THE SUN remarked that the unconstitutional and vicious section of the law which forbade the newspaper publication of such an experiment as was tried on KEMMLER was violated by every newspaper in New York city. We hasten, therefore, to respond to a notification from Mr. STONE that all the account of the KEMPIT.ER

affair in the Journal of Commerce was this: Kammler Excepted.

AURURE, Aug. 6-7:08 A. M .- The sentence of the law in Murderer Enguina's case has been carried out, and he was electrocuted this marning.

Upon the main question Mr. STONE's view of journalistic propriety differed from THE Sun's. His was in accordance with that assumed by the Evening Post. Mr. STONE, though, who was a persistent opponent of the change from banging to electrical killing, lived up to his conviction of what was right like a man and an honorable editor, while the Evening Post showed that its moral practices are confined wholly to the hypocritical mugwump essays which it circulates on paper.

Davy Crockett.

The people of Lawrenceburg, Tennes have formed an association for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to that mighty hunter, eccentric genius, and famous popular hero, DAVID CROCKETT. Lawrence county was laid out by him and he presided over the beginnings of civil government there, and served it as magistrate, member of the Legislature, Colonel of militia, and Congressman. It was a wild region settled by rough spirits and CROCKETT had the gifts to please them. He had the great excellences and the small faults of the pioneer. His exploits as a bear hunter and the wit and raciness of his stories helped him in his canvasses for office more than any amount of book learning could have done, and he had little opportunity and small taste for literary accomplishments

The son of an Irish veteran of the Revolutionary war, he inherited pluck and a roving disposition and little more. He ran away from the man to whom his father appre ticed him in his twelfth year, and made his way home on foot through four hundred miles of wilderness. He licked one of his schoolmates and ran away to lead a wandering life with teamsters and drovers. For nearly two years he was apprenticed to a Virginia hatter, but he recognized the fact that nature had not intended him for a hatter, and made his way to Tennessee again. His poverty and filial plety at that time are shown by the account in his blography of his working nearly a year to pay debts of his father amounting to only \$76. When he had raised this sum he set himself to the task of learning his A. B. C. at an age greater than that of many of the graduates of the Harvard and Yale of those days. He fell in love with more frequency than success, got married finally, and took up his home in Franklin county. Then he enlisted for the Creek war. He always had to be fighting something, whether wild beasts or Indians didn't matter.

After he had removed to Lawrence county, become the most popular man in it and the idol of the frontiersmen, and had been sent to Congress, he even fought a much greater Tennessee hero, ANDREW JACKSON. For two terms he was a strong Jackson man, but he opposed Jackson's Indian policy, and was defeated in 1830, only to come up smiling triumphant again in 1832. But Jackson was all-powerful in Tennessee, and DAYY, one of the most original and picturesque figures ever seen in Congress, left his native State and cast in his lot with the Texans. His death, by Mexican treachery, after the glorious defence of the Alamo, made him one of the heroes of Texan independence, and Texas might well honor him with monument, or join with his admirers in

Tennesses in building one there. DAYY CROCKETT's persuasive influence with the econ, and his motto, "Be sure you're right, and then go ahead," have made his name familiar to everybody in the United States. He belonged to the great race which laid the foundations of civilization in the West. Self-reliant, independent, humorous, brave, skilled in woodcraft more than in statecraft, but full of a simple and homely wisdom, DAVY CROCKETT was a good citizen and a good fighter, and in his humble way deserves to rank among the founders of States whose greatness Bacon sets so high It is more than fifty years since his death; more than a hundred since his birth. It is

his memory. One sentence of CROCKETT's may be especially commended to those Republican menbers of Congress who voted for the Fed-Election bill against their wishes and their judgment, in obedience to their master. It is this: "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to be right, without the yoke of any party on

ime for Tennessee to show her regard for

me, or the driver at my beeis, with his whip in his hand, commanding me to re-wo-haw just at his pleasure." Not even to ANDREW JACKSON Would DAVY CROCKETT give up the duty of voting according to his conscience

The Kulghts' Motto.

Without disturbing the merits of the original controversy in the least, the essential nature of the relation borne to the pub lie by such an institution as the Knights of Labor was forelbly shown night before last at the Grand Central Station and along the line of the New York Central Railroad.

A great and essential and teeming artery of human circulation is choked without moment's notice. Thousands of the people of this city and elsewhere are subjected to the sepest distress, inconvenience, and personal damage, and such is the detriment for the time being to business and property that the conspirators might as well have taken the torch in their hands at once and added pillage and destruction to their act.

The motto of the Knights of Labor is evi dently "The public be damned!"

While various branches of the religious world are considering the alteration of creeds It is worth while to hear what the venerable baker, John Greenleaf Whittien, thinks of the sect of which he is a member. In an English publication we find this passage, quoted from a letter of his to a friend in that country.

"Our dear society seems changing and becoming tore and more like the Calvinistic and other dissen ing Churches, both in doctrines and testimonies. But the good work it has done, and the simple exterior of its life in the past, will not be forgotten by the world it as made better and sweeter."

No. nor will the gentle influence of the New England poet himself fail of its due effect. But t is interesting to see how the Quakers tend to Calviniam as the representative Calvinists. the Presbyterians, develop a tendency to dril away from their old doctrines.

Visitors to St. Paul aver that this is one of the That must have been before the bran we knocked out of the census. The St. Paul streets must be almost impassable now.

Political Notes.

Maybe Henry George will be a candidate on an indeendent nomination for Mayor this year. He will be

back from Europe shortly. These are the Congressional candidates up to date Sixth district, Charles H. Turner, the present incum-bent: Seventh district, Daniel E. Sickies, Edward J. Dunphy, the present incumbent, and John D. Lawson: Eighth district. Timothy J. Campbell; Ninth district aidor Strauss, and Amos J. Cummings, the present is cumbent; Tenth district, Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Spinola, the present incumbent S. V. R. Cruger, and Howard arroll; Elaventh, Robert A. Greacen, John Quinn, the resent incumbent, John C. Sheehan, and Charles Winch: Twelfth, John Hayes, Elliott F. Shepard, and Roswell P. Flower, the present incumbent; Thirteenth, John H. Fellows. They are not all candidates in the ense that they are aspirants for Congressional nomnation, for although some are avowedly, others have been named merely by friends. There are fewer "standing candidates" for Congressional honors this year than usual and the probable reason of this is hat, under the terms of the new electoral law, a regulation of success, and Cor ar nomination gives no assurance of success, and Con-ressional candidates are chosen usually from the anks of those who are constitutionally unwilling to ut their popularity to the test of a close and excitis

These are the eight requisites for admission to the p First, ability to read and write English; sizenship of the United States; third, a year's saidence in the State; fourth, no conviction for crime fifth, height, 5 feet 714, and weight not less than 138 pounds; sixth, age not to be more than 30; seventh, physical health to be good (subject to surgeon's certifiate), and eighth, good moral character.

It has always been, since first propounded, a question paffing to the curious where the least harmony prevalla, among the Republicans of the Eighth, Tamman sen of the Twelfth, or the County Democrata of the

The present Secretary of State, Prank Rice, under those direction the new Ballot law will be carried into effect this year, is a graduate of Hamilton College, and was admitted to the bar twenty years ago. Five years later he was ejected District Attorney of Ontario county, where he lives. He was reflected in 1878 and t the conclusion of his term went to the Assembly. He was redicated, and in 1884 was chosen County Judg Ontario county. Generally speaking, the office of cretary of State has not been held by a lawyer, but this year, more perhaps than ever before, legal knowledge is required in the incumbent.

This year's receipts for water taxes will be in excess f these collected in any previous year by the Depart ent of Public Works. Water taxes not paid on Aug io per cent. additional.

With Themas Dunlap, Emanuel B. Hart, and John Graham as functionaries in the Sheriff's office, that deariment of the local Government is strongly rem cent of old times. Mr. Hart was Surveyor of the Pert New York during Buchanan's Administration, havng been appointed on March 80, 1857. On April 26 1870, he was made an Emigration Commiss obsequently to that was one of the Board of Excise ir. Dunlap preceded him in the Emigration Board aving been appointed in May, 1855. Gen. Sickle. who is, by the way, the first Sheriff in this county no chosen by popular election in fifty years) was elected a State Senator in 1855, and nine years previous he had been elected a member of Assembly. He was chosen congressman in 1856 and again in 1858. It is a som what peculiar fact that both when sleeted Congress-man and Senator his seat was contested by his oppo-nents. Mr. Graham has served clients for very many years, but not the commonwealth in any official post.

Two City Court Juages were elected last year, Nehr as and Van Wyck; two are to be elected this year in dace of Giegerich and Fitzzimons, and two more are to be elected next year in place of Ehrlich and McAdam. Accordingly, six Judges will have been elected to the beach of this court within three years—a complete ourt, for the term is for six years. Not in many year ave there been so many changes in a judicial tribuna this city. The salary of the Judges of the City Court

Notwithstanding the number of public poets which Mr. Voorhis has filled," says Mr. Costello, in his history of the New York police, " he has never sought office in his life. He never gave a pledge to obtain office, and as always regarded a public office as a public trust."

John Reilly's election contribution to the expenses of he contest in 1868 was \$5,000, or \$4.15 on the average for each one of the #12 election districts at that time is own. A recent recruit to Tammany in the Thirteent district, now holding one of the most lucrative mu nicipal posts, centributed \$25 toward Mr. Grant's sico The people of this State determined by a vote of 574,

98 against 30,766 on Nov. 2, 1886, that a Constit

Convention should be called to revise and amend the organic law of the State. But, although the Republicans have had control of the Legislature ever since, no Con titutional Convention has been called, notwithstanding the various recommendations to the Legislature on the subject by Gov. Hill. The Democrats will make another effort next year. The outlook for the election of a Republican Congress man from this city this year is not particularly bright.

All of the eight districts of the city are now represented
by Democrate, and there is no one of the districts which

is at all doubtful in a straight-out fight between a Re can and a Democratic candidate. Not one of the Congress districts in the city gives less, in an ordinar year, than 5,000 majority, and in one the average 14,000. James D. McClelland is a candidate for Civil Judge the Third Judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused

by the death of George B. Deane, Jr. Hogg Men Will Not Spit on the Platform, From the Salveston Daily News No Democrat who spits on the platform can expect to THE READ AND THE BEART IN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not ropose to avail myself of that feminine priviege which you not long ago jocosely said was claimed by, and by courtesy accorded to clergymen, viz., that of having the last word. neither do I wish to turn the columns of THE SUN into an arena of religious controversy, but I think that what I submit will amply justify the bestowal of the space it will occupy.

Some people try to go into religion head foremost. That is a great and fatal mistake, The only true and safe way is to go into religion heart foremost."
Such were the words that greeted my ears

as, attracted by the sound of some melodious congregational singing on the beach at Asbury Park last Sunday afternoon. I approached the assembled crowd then intently listening to the preacher. I had just read the following sentences in that morning's Bun com menting editorially upon my own communication in another column:

Religion must contend that fagth is a faculty higher

than the mere intellect. It indst contend that moral and spiritual truths discerced, perceived, and appre-hended are truer than demonstrable facts. In other words, it must first of all win the hearts of men and create in them a state of feeling wherein faith rises superior to the mera reason and casts aside its bondage. It (the whole Christian Church) must exait faith above reason and old men to follow it rather than their mere intellectual conclusions. It must oppose dogma and authority to science and legical demonstration, and treat the religious demands of man as an expression of sentiment far more masterful than the process of reason. For at the bottom religion is the dependence on divine authority, and that is a thing of

The similarity of sentiment on the question of religious faith struck me as singularly coinoldent. But then the preacher may have read THE SUN'S article. He went on to berate, in no measured terms of contempt and repreach. the modern infide; and some so-called Christians for their sole reliance upon reason and good works. The way of the heart, as it appeared, was with him not only the foremost but the middle and the hindmost way as well. That "state of feeling" of which THE SUN speaks was, with him, the beginning, middle, and end of all religion. Had Robert Elamere been there he would have applauded more heartily than some women ventured to do.

The preacher allowed, however, that it was not a bad thong to know the whole Bible from cover to cover, but applying his text; "No other foundation can a man lay, &c.," he again and again raised his strident voice above the roar of the surf, and declared that the head ould only build a foundation of hay and stubble, which in itself was worthless except to make kindling for hell fire. The only foundstion of Christian faith, the one of gold and precious stones, was laid by the heart. I now think he must have read THE SUN, for its editorial concludes thus: "At the bottom religion is a thing of the heart."

Had it not been for the energetic protest

against his doctrine, which I distinctly heard

against his doctrine, which I distinctly heard made by the sea every time the combing brenkers pounded the shore. I would probably have heard him repeat that other sentence of THE SUN: "The Christian Church must oppose dogma and authority to science and logical demonstration, and treat the religious domands of man as an expression of sentiment far more masterful than the processes of reason."

To the second part of the above statement the preacher would doubtless subscribe in full and give his adhesion to the first in so far as Methodism holds that Christianity has any dogmatic authority. His oft-repeated call to his unconverted hearers was that they must "leo! the need of Christ." If I read The Sun aright it echoes his call, and both would then, if consistent and logical, units in saying: "You, Christian preachers and teachers. Protestant and Catholic, must exbort the unbeliever to feel their need generally of all that the Christian religion may, can or will inspire faith in: and if they are sincere 'feelers they will go on to feel the need of three persons in God, of the incarnation of the Son, of Christ's crucifixion and miraculous resurrection, the descent of the Holy Ghost, and the rest: and they will thus come to believe by faith as 'truer than demonstrable facts,' these and many other dogmas 'opposed contradictory) to the logical processes of their reason. Do not attempt to brove the facts of divine revelation and the miraculous testimony to them as you would prove any common fact of human knowledge, for they are undemonstrable to reason, being contradictory to its dictates. Moreover, that is not the way of the heart, the only source and way of religion. For (and here the extremes of Protestantism and agnosticism meet, by 'feeling, dear Christian preachers, is your only sure foundation upon which to build up your scheme of divinely revealed truth about tied, the 'unexplainable supernaturalism' will naturally evolve out of their inner consciousness. Feeling, dear Christian preachers, is your only sure fou made by the sea every time the combing breakers pounded the shore. I would probably

as stupid.

When we Catholic priests get hold of what is

When we Catholic priests get hold of what is known among us as a "sentimental convert"—one who is led to us more by what appeals to his taste for the beautiful or what, nine times out of ten, he fancies is so in mere externals of worship, than by rational apprehension of the truth, we have very little confidence in his probable perseverance in the faith.

There may be, indeed, deep religious sentiment, but religion is not at bottom a thing of the heart. Faith is an intellectual act as the definition I gave from St. Thomas affirms; and if he adds that it requires the imperium of the will as well, it is not that the intellect must be helped out by sentiment, or that faith is founded in feeling, but that the will must complete the mental act of simple apprehension of the truth and elevate it to the plane of assent so that that the man can say—frede. The act of the will is subsequent to the act of intellectual perception, as the philosophical axiom has it: Nit cottom quan procequium.

Neither is faith a faculty, as contended by

that that the man can say—Crede. The set of the will is subsequent to the act of intellectual perception, as the philosophical axiom has it: Nitrolium quan proceedium.

Neither is faith a faculty out a judgment, a judgment of reason exercising itself, alded by grace, upon facts of another and a higher, but by no means of a contradictory order.

The Sus in its explanation of my alleged misinterpretation of its former editorial remarks only reaffirms the twofold error which has led so many to reject Christianity as irrational. First that we "start out with propositions not scientifically demonstrable, and that we spiritually in apprehend and accept them on an equally undemonstrable dogmatic authority", and second, that the dogmas of faith are in their propositions contradictory to the dictates of reason, but which we must believe any way by "putting our reason under subjection to faith."

One has not far to go for the origin of these popular errors. From the day that Luther changed his base and denounced reason as shedding no more light in religion than a place of dung is a lantern, Protestantism, although equally obliced with us rationally to certify the facts of revolation, by its unreasonable criterion of private judgment and taste has not only built up a lot of sentimental sects, but has stimulated the revolt of the intitle, the agnostic, and the rationalist against Christianity in general, a revolt that would simply not be possible of continuance or enlargement were these many sincere reason worshipping enemies of God and thrist not so evidently lacking in the knowledge of the first principles upon which the Catholic Church has always stoutly defended the just claims of reason in religion, and affirmed that there can be no prace that contradicts nature. Grace is not unnatural, but superrational, but superrations.

It is wrong, therefore, to talk about faith being opposed to reason, or in doctrines which contradict reason, just as she holds there can be no grace that contradicts nature. Grace is not unnatural th and morals. ALYRED YOUNG, C. N. P. HOUSE OF THE PAULISTS, WEST 59TH STREET.

Population of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The census of the State of Massa-chusetts, with one city and three towns estimated, gives the total population as 2.104,506. While the State has not fallen behind on Reratio of growth, the number of Congressmen will be the same as at present, tweive.

The Seldi Society Lectures. Mr. W. J. Henderson will give a lecture on "Orchestration" before the Seidi Society in the Brighton Beach Music Hall to-morrow afternoon at a clock. Mr. Hen-derson will be seeketed in the Hustration of his lesiure by Mr. anion Seidi and the Seidi orchestra.

The British North American Squadron. HALIPAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The British North American squadron, under command of admiral Wetson, arrived yesterday aftermout from Newport, and will proceed to Quober to day. Prince George of Wales made a formal whit is Admiral Walson. OUR NEW TORPEDO CEAFT.

The Two Small Vessels Anthorised by Congress Will Not Be Belayed Long. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The Navy Appropriation act passed at the present session of Congress for the current fiscal year made provision not only for three heavy battle ships and a large protected cruiser, but also for one swift torpedo cruiser of about 750 tens displacement, at a cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$350,000, to have a maximum speed of not less than 23 knots; and one torpedo boat, at a cost not to exceed \$125.000,

The Navy Department, while giving its fir-t attention to the four great vessels, has not forgotten the two smaller craft, and the details for them are gradually getting into shape. In general the new torpedo cruiser is, so far as displacement is concerned, to be classed with the British Sharpshooter of 735 tons, the Russian Illin of 627, the Italian Tripoll of 741, and our own Vesuvius of 725. She is likely to have a length of 260 feet, an extreme beam of 25%. and a draught of 8's. She is expected to have the new triple screw system used on the Tripoli, with each screw attached to an engine of the triple expansion type. This arrangement will also be used for the new 7,300-ton protected cruiser, just as it is found in the French

6.296-ton cruiser Dupuy de Lôme. But while the Vesuvius on her trial trips made only 21.65 knots, which was justly thought a wonderful speed at that time, the new torpedo cruisor must make 23 knots. Even the famous Spanish torpedo cruiser Destructor, which has a much smaller displacement than the Vesuvius, only claims to have made 22.68 knots, and that trial was not official. At all events, the Destructor will be surpassed in speed by our new tornedo cruiser. Doubtless the latter will use submarine torpedoes instead of the air terpedoes or gunetton shells employed in the Vesuvius.

It is quite time that our country should make start in this class of naval construction. England has built or building seven of the Sharpshooter class, 735 tons, and four of the Grasshopper class, 525. France has eight or ten of the Bombe class, 321 tons. Italy has nine of the Tripoli type, 741 tone, and six of the Polgore, 317 tons. Russis also is beginning to acquire some fast craft, which, however, must be classed as torpedo boats rather than torpedo cruisers, on account of their small size. Two of these, the Anacres and Kozarsky, are said to have a speed of 21 knots, while for a third, the Adler, built in Germany, the Eussians claim the extraordinary speed of 26% knots

claim the extraordinary speed of 26% knots. She is of the torpedo-avisotype, having a length of 150 feet, a breadth of 17, and a displacement of 150 tons.

The new torpedo boat authorized by Congress is not limited in size or speed, but from the limit of cost it is expected that she will be much like the Cushing in type, and that the Herreshoffs will probably secure the contract for her. There is no doubt that she will be expected to surpass the Cushing's speed. In her trial trip the Cushing made 22% knots, which was half a knot less than had been hoped from her, although half a knot in excess of the limit which would have caused her rejection. As her contract proposed a premium for an average speed of more than 24 knots, there was evidently thought to be a possibility of her reaching that figure. Some excellent performances of the Cushing, surpassing those of her trial trip, and the additional excerpence of her trial trip, and the additional excerpence of her trial trip, and the additional excerpence of her builders, justifg the expectation that our pew torpedo boat will easily reach 23 or 24 knots.

Our country has long remained without a

new torpedo boat will easily reach 23 or 24 knots.

Our country has long remained without a supply of torpedo boats, while, as Secretary Tracy said in his last report. England has 207 such vessels, built or building, and France has 191. One obstacle hitherto has been a doubt whether, in view of the perfection to which machine and rapid-fire guns have been carried, torpedo boats can be much relied upon. They must be lightly built in order to have high speed, and hence can be riddled by these guns while getting within the comparatively short distance from the enemy required for their weapons. It was hoved that their work could be done under the cover of darkness; but electric search lights have thwarted that plan, while wire nettings are arranged to keep tornedoes from exploding against the hulls. Much of the delay to provide torpedo boats in this country has also been due to awaiting the result of certain proposed substitutes, more particularly the Mefford-Zalinski pneumatic gun, the Holland submarine boat, and the Eriesson submarine zun. Pending the developments of these appliances, Congress concluded that it could hardly go far amiss in adding one torpedo cruiser and one torpedo boat to the meagre list of the floating defences of our harbors,

TWENTY DUNKARDS WITH AN R. L Tolographor's Biunder that Startled : Mystified a Station Agent.

From the Nashville American Last year a party of twenty-five Dunkards was en route to the General Conference, via St. Louis. No agent accompanied them, and a telegram was sent to Union Depot Passenger Agent Bonner to "meet twenty Dunkarda."
The religious education of the telegraph operator who received the message had been neglected. He had never heard of the Dunkards, and, supposing a mistake had been made, he just inserted the letter "r." and when Bonner received the message it read

ards, and, supposing a mistake had been made, he just inserted the letter "r," and when Bonner received the message it read "Meet No. 4. Twenty drunkards aboard. Look after them."

Bonner was somewhat taken aback. He did not know but that an inebriate asylum had broken loose, but any way prompt action was necessary. The twenty drunkards must be desporate men or the desparch would not have been sent, and murder might have been committed on the road.

been sent, and murder might have been com-mitted on the road.

Bonner posted off to Police Headquarters, and his story did not lose in the telling. The Chief of Police, alive to the exigences of the situation, made a special detail of ten police-men and a vatrol wagon.

The policemen were drawn up in a line at the depot, and intense excitement prevailed among the numerous depot loungers, a ru-mor having gained currency that a despe-rate band of train robbers was on the incom-ing train.

ing train.

In due time the train farrived, but no party
of roystering drunkards alighted. The party
on the train was composed of several plouslooking gentlemen with broad-brimmed hats,
who stood around as though expecting some ne. Bonner approached one of them and said in-

bernard very:

"Had any trouble on the road?"

"No, brother," said the gentleman. "none that I know of. And now I'll ask you a question: Do you know a gentleman named Bonner,"

"Yes, I am Mr. Bonner," was the answer "Well these brethren and myself are I well these brethren and myself are Dun-kards, and you were to meet us and put us on the right train. Didn't you get a telegram?" Bonner was complicely done for. He ex-cused himself, and, calling the Sergeant of po-lice aside, he told him that it was all a mistake and he and his men could go back to head-quarters. Then he disposed of his religious friends, went around and cussed out the tele-graph operator, after which he had to "sat and graph operator, after which he had to "set 'em up "for the whole police force on the promise o keep mum.

an Aute-natal Peculiarity Wins a Nam

Pittsburgh. Aug. 5.—Mrs. Ann Shechan, the widow of Thomas Sheehan, died last night at Sharpsburg, and to day her wid was illed. This will opened another chapter of a famous case. Mrs. Sheehan was 84 years of age when she died. Many yoars ago a daughter was born to her and Sheehan cut of wedlook. The child was sent West, and remained there until Sheehan died, three years ago. Since then no less than four women have laid claim to being this child, who had long been lost trace of by the Sheehans. Sheehan left an estate of \$50,000, lie had held to the belief that his daughter, who was raported to have died in 1806, was really alive, and expressed the desire that his estate go to her. It is to this daughter that hirs. Sheehan refers in her will, when she says:

"All the estate which I may die possessed of, derived from the estate of my dead husband, Thomas Sheehan, I bequeath to Julia Mary Sheehan, heretolore known as Julia Mary Sheehan, heretolore known as Julia Mary Sheehan, deceased."

Mrs. Sheehan died of old age and the intense

stitchest, whom I recognize and declars to be my child, and the daughter of Thomas Sheehan, deceased."

Mrs. Sheehan died of old age and the intense heat of the past four days. Julia Mary Mitchell, whom she awknowledges to be her long lost child, was one of the comforts of her dying days, and closed her eyes in death last night.

Mrs. Sheehan, in accordance with her husband's dying request, published a notice in the papers after his demise to discover, if possible, whether the child was yet living. Julia Mary Mitchell was the principal claimant. She lived at New Castle, and Mrs. Sheehan from the first recognized her as her daughter from a hirthmark on her bersen. Judge Hawkins heard the claim at great length, and about three months ago decided against the daughter, despite the mother's identification. The will shows that the mother's laith in the identity of Julia Mary was not shaken by the decision of the Court. Collaters heirs of Shaehan will, however, contest his widow's will, as they have all along fought the daughter's claim.

Will of George L. Randige.

Beston, Aug. 8.—The will of George L. Randige pro-ides that his widow is to have the benefit of the prop. erty during her life and at her death \$30,000 is to be paid to the city of Hoston to constitute "the Rand Charch Fund" the income of which at the sepand by the Masterfor the sole purpose of affording to children of the poor of all religious desconsinations of or more excursions to July or August each year.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

New York society is by this time pretty well oncentrated at Newport. There are it is true, stragglers from its ranks at Bar Harbor, Saratoga, Richfield, and Southampton, and there is a vast number of well-born, well-bred, welleducated people, making no pretence to style or fashion, who are enjoying themselves by count and stream and sea in a simple and sensible way. But "the smart set," those who live in fine houses and fare sumptuously every day, who dress the most, dance the most, and for the time being bend every good gift of fortune and every talent and accomplishment they possess into the channel of amusement and diversion, are, almost to a man or a woman to be found in Newport at this time of the year, The season is now well opened, but has hardly

yet acquired any great momentum. Open-air entertainments, thanks to Mr. Me. Allister and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, are becoming extremely popular. The subscription picule yesterday was all that had been expected or promised, and it is doubtful whether the absence of the royal visitor in whose honor it was first suggested was even noticed. Royalty, by the way, even at second hand, is hardly likely to grace Newport ballrooms this summer, as foreign letters tell us that the young Dur d'Orleans, who, on account of his personal qualities, as well as of his recent trial and imprisonment, has more of the halo of romance about him than the stout and prosperous Eng. lish prince, cannot possibly arrive in this country until the end of September, which is somewhat late for Newport gayeties. He has engagements to keep in Scotland and a visit of some length to make to his uncle, the Duo d'Aumale, before he can set sall "strange countries for to see."

Rough Point is coming prominently forward this year as a house where good cheer, warm welcomes, and entertainments perfectly well appointed and arranged are always to be found. To the guests at their house parties Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are especially hospitable. Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga were right royally entertained there, and Mrs. Vanderbilt's surprise party for Mrs. James M. Waterbury was one of the pleasantest dances that have yet taken place. The invitations were informal, but about a hundred assembled in the large hall, and Mrs. Vander. bilt and Mr. John Furman opened the ball. It has been expected that Mrs. Vanderbilt would give one large general dance this month, but it seems more probable now that she will limit herself to dinners, with music for older people and dancing for the younger ones.

The past week has been a very gay one, There have been state dinners at Mrs. R. R. Wharton's, Mr. E. L. Winthrop's, Mrs. Louis Lorillard's. Mr. Van Alen's, and Mr. Watts Sherman's, and less formal ones at Mrs. Henry Sloane's, Mrs. G. B. De Forest's, and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's. Mrs. William Aster held her first "at home" on Tuesday, which was largely attended, and was as completely undisturbed by the vexed question of title and precedence as was Mr. McAllister's pionic by the absence of Prince George of Wales.

The sun shone bright, and the sky and the ser were equally and beautifully blue for the garden party at the Breakers on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Vanderbilt has always what is known in England as "Queen's weather" for her outdoor fetes, and her lawn, with the gay gowns, the diaphanous frocks, and the fetching bonnets that were walking up and down and going to and fro upon it, was a sight to make an anchorite laugh and clap his hands. The breakfast at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's on Weddesday was also a stately and beautiful function, and if the taste and judgment that have been brought to bear upon these early entertainments of the season bring forth larger fruit as it goes on they will far outshine in sumptuousness and costliness anything to be seen at Sandringham or Marlborough house

There was a scarcity of men at the Casino dance on Monday, but to spectators in the gallery the richness of apparel and lavishness of precious gems made up for the deficiency of black coats. Mrs. Waterbury's diamond stars made a brilliant line across the front of her corsage, which was hardly eclipsed by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's sun. Mrs. Starr Miller looked extremely pretty in a gauzy frock with a profusion of watered ribbon. Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Willing, Miss Hargous, Miss Post, Miss Carley and Miss Grace Wilson, with Miss Amy Bend as the latest addition, all danced in the same quadrille, and were then and there enrolled in the minds of those who saw them as

the belies and beauties of the season. The dates for large balls are already fixed. The Casino subscription ball will take place un the 26th of August, Mrs. Ogden Mills has cards out for the 14th, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the 19th. Mrs. Watts Sherman will open her new ballroom with a dance for her stepdaughter on the 3d of September, and it is expected that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Van Alen, and Mrs. George P. Wetmore will, according to their custom, give novel and origi-

Narragansett Pier is near enough to New

nal entertainments.

York to catch the echo of its revelries, and also to exchange civilities and hospitalities on certain occasions. Mrs. Richard Irvin. who is faithful in her attachment to Narragansett, vel makes frequent visits to the village across the bay and is always being carried off mysteriousin somebody's yacht for a dance at Mrs. Vanderbilt's or Mrs. Astor's. Time was when the Pier" was only another name for fun and jollity of a harmless although sometimes rather riotous character. But the old order changes there from year to year, and the verdict this summer is, "Very full, but very dult." Mrs. Grenville Kane and other ladies of the Revere House are striving to recall the ancient glories of Narragansett by appearing at the semi-weekly dances in the regulation low neck and short sleeves" of olden times and by the introduction of 5 o'clock tea on the piazza on Sunday afternoons, a novelty which is hardly appreciated by the "Sunday has bands." who turn up with great regularity on Saturday nights and mysteriously disappear on Monday. Southern belies and beauties are as usual very numerous at Narragansett. Miss Handy of Richmond is even prettier than she was last year, and as she is no longer in mourning, appears at all the dances. Miss Sterling of Baltimore is another belle, as is also Miss Littell of Philadelphia. On Wednesday a large party from Newport, in-

well to add that two mature and responsible chaperons accompanied the party. The tide of transatiantic travel is already beginning to turn; and when the mud baths, nauseous" Brunnen" and other pleasant remedies for disordered livers and diminished vitality shall have completed their salutary work, the summer tour of the American traveller will be over. It is said that in London, about two weeks since. Il4 Americans arrived in one day at the Victoria Hotel, and their baggage completely blocked the entrance. They were all en route for the outgoing steamer. At Homburg, too, the crowd of New Yorkers is greater than ever before. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and her daughters; Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mrs. Griswold Gray, the Travers family. and innumerable others are now en oying the social as well as the sanitary advantages of the place, which, no doubt, will be greatly augmented by the arrival of the Prince of Wales on the 16th inst. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts

cluding Miss Pauncefote, Miss Wilson, Miss

liargous, and a number of other belles, with

Brock Cutting, T. H. Howard-indeed, a very

large party on two coaches-drove over from

Newport, lunched at the Casino, and made

quite a stir on the bathing beach. It may be

and Mr. Hewitt arrived in New 1 ork yesterday. The marriage of the young Princess Ruspoli to an Irian officer in the British army, which has been celebrated with great pomp in Paris, will recall to New Yorkers her stepmother, the present Princess Ruspoli, who was formerly Mrs. Joseph Riggs, and before her marriage Miss Rosalie Van Zandt of this city. Mr. Earrick Riggs, who married Miss Oothout is

the son of her first marriage. A safe stand-by for the family during the season of choise morbus number complaints for Jayles Carmina-tive Malasin—airsady of admitted efficacy, and if seco-sion abould arise, sure to prove uneful—ade.